Claims

1. Method for determining the envelope curve of a modulated input signal (S) with the following method steps:

   - generation of digital samples (A_n) by digital sampling (1) of the input signal (S),

   - generation of Fourier-transformed samples (B_n) by Fourier transformation (2) of the digital samples (A_n),

   - generation of sideband-cleaned, Fourier-transformed samples (B'_n) by removing (3) the range (10) with negative frequencies or the range (11) with positive frequencies from the Fourier-transformed samples (B_n),

   - generation of inverse-transformed samples (C_n) by inverse Fourier transformation (4) of the sideband-cleaned, Fourier-transformed samples (B'_n) and

   - formation (5) of the values of the absolute value (D_m) of the inverse-transformed samples (C_n).

2. Method according to claim 1,
   characterised in that
   in order to generate the sideband-cleaned, Fourier-transformed samples (B'_n), the level component (12) at the zero frequency is also removed in addition to the range (10, 11) with the negative or positive frequencies.

3. Method according to claim 1 or 2,
   characterised in that

the inverse-transformed samples (C_n) are processed further only in such a limited range (13) that a cyclic continuation, which is caused by the Fourier transform and inverse Fourier transform, is suppressed.

4. Method according to one of the claims 1 to 3,
   characterised in that
   the values of the absolute value (D_m) are logarithmised relative to an effective value (D_{eff}) of the inverse-transformed samples.

5. Method according to claim 4,
   characterised in that
   the frequency distribution of the logarithmised values is displayed as a function of the logarithmised level (CCDF diagram).

6. Digital storage medium with electronically readable control signals which can cooperate with a programmable computer or digital signal processor such that the method according to one of the claims 1 to 5 is implemented.

7. Computer programme product with programme code means which are stored on a machine-readable carrier in order to be able to implement all the steps according to one of the claims 1 to 5 when the programme is run on a computer or a digital signal processor.

8. Computer programme with programme code means in order to be able to implement all the steps according to one of the claims 1 to 5 when the programme is run on a computer or a digital signal processor.

9. Computer programme with programme code means in order to be able to implement all the steps according to one of the claims 1 to 5 when the programme is stored on a machine readable data carrier.